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in New York and Massachusetts which give it their entire attention.

After the slopes of the Taconic mountains, which run through the southeastern half of Bennington county, were stripped of their evergreen timber the original growth was followed by a forest of hard wood and with it came the ferns, which in many sections completely covered the ground. Only two varieties are used by the greenhouses, the hardy rock and serrated ferns, for the reason that they are tough and capable of withstanding rough handling to which they are subjected during the picking and shipping.

The pickers are paid four cents a hundred for ferns tied in bunches of 25. Some of the experts have earned at that rate between \$7 and \$8 in a single day. In the last two years the industry has grown to such an extent that the lumber companies which control the mountain land on which the ferns are gathered now lease the picking privileges, instead of permitting free access to the property, as was formerly the case.

The business is rather precarious. Some years the ferns keep well in cold storage and at \$2.50 a thousand, the price charged the florists, good profits are made. Not infrequently, however, there are heavy losses. The ferns, for some reason that has not yet been discovered, turn black or yellow and become worthless.

[From a newspaper clipping]

American Fern Society

The recently appointed Treasurer asks all members to remit dues for the current year as promptly as possible. Following a new policy bills will be sent out with the JOURNAL. Members in arrears for 1913 will confer a favor by cancelling their obligation at once and thus

obviate the necessity of having their names stricken from the waiting list. The Treasurer asks each of you to be lenient for a time and call attention promptly to mistakes that may occur. He also earnestly requests every member when sending in dues to send his *full name*, first name, middle name, and last name written very plainly with the correct address that he may revise his list of members.

Attention is called to our constitution, which contains the following:

"Article 3, Section 6. No member in arrears for dues shall vote, hold office, or receive the publications of the Society."

The Executive Council is endeavoring to live up to the rules; if you wish to receive the JOURNAL please see that your dues are paid promptly to Treasurer Floyd.

Since the manuscript for the Annual Report was prepared several additions to the Society Herbarium have been made. Dr. O. E. Jennings has given 15 sheets from Ontario in addition to those previously noted. Prof. H. H. Tracy has donated 23 sheets of California specimens, and Miss Laura F. Kimball 3.

Prof. Tracy's contribution contained five species which are rather rare as well as being new to the Herbarium, viz., *Polystichum californicum* (Eat.) Diels., Diels., *Polystichum Lemmoni* Underw., *Botrychium silaifolium* Pr., *Dryopteris oregana* C. Chr. (*D. nevadensis* Underw.), and *Pellaea brachyptera* (Moore) Baker. Miss Kimball added the very rare *Ophioglossum californicum* Prantl. These have all been mounted and catalogued, making the total number of sheets now in the Herbarium 1263.

L. S. HOPKINS.

LIST OF MEMBERS BY STATES

Alabama.....	2	Louisiana.....	1	North Dakota...	1
Arkansas.....	0	Maine.....	7	Ohio.....	5
Arizona.....	1	Maryland.....	2	Oklahoma.....	0
California.....	8	Massachusetts...	37	Oregon.....	0
Colorado.....	0	Michigan.....	2	Pennsylvania....	19
Connecticut.....	10	Minnesota.....	3	Rhode Island....	0
Delaware.....	0	Mississippi.....	0	South Carolina...	1
Dist. of Columbia.	15	Missouri.....	8	South Dakota...	0
Florida.....	4	Montana.....	0	Tennessee.....	0
Georgia.....	0	Nebraska.....	2	Texas.....	1
Idaho.....	0	Nevada.....	0	Utah.....	0
Illinois.....	6	New Hampshire..	4	Vermont.....	13
Indiana.....	3	New Jersey.....	5	Virginia.....	2
Iowa.....	3	New Mexico.....	0	Washington.....	2
Kansas.....	0	New York.....	56	West Virginia....	0
Kentucky.....	0	North Carolina..	1	Wisconsin.....	0
		Wyoming, 0			

This list, showing the location of our membership, is given to call the especial attention of all members to the fact that there are large sections of our country, some of which are of great interest to fern-lovers, where our Society is very feebly or not at all represented. There are fern students in all these districts, only we are not in touch with them.

Will not each member, on receiving this report, look over the above list carefully, try to remember some friend or acquaintance not a member, who is interested in ferns, and then write to such person asking them to join our Society, and at the same time notify our managing editor, Mr. E. J. Winslow, that you have done so?

In order to make our Fern Journal as good as we wish we should have a larger membership. If each member will find a friend to join us we shall be benefited as a Society, not only by the increased revenue, but also by an additional interest in the work of our Society.

C. H. BISSELL, *Pres.*

While attending the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Atlanta about the first of the year, the editor took opportunity to make several collecting trips into the surrounding country on the lookout for ferns. *Asplenium montanum*, *Cheilanthes tomentosa*, *Asplenium Bradleyi*, and *Polypodium polypodioides* were perhaps the most interesting ferns found. A few duplicates of these were collected and may be had for the postage as long as they last.

It has been suggested that a field trip for members of the Fern Society be scheduled in the neighborhood of New York next summer. No definite locality has been named as yet, the question being one to be determined by the preferences of those making the trip. The limestone regions in Central New York about Syracuse are of especial interest not only because of their many ferns, including *Phyllitis*, but also because of beautiful and interesting geological formations. The neighborhood about New York City has interest for fern students principally because of frequent swamps, usually good hunting places for fern hybrids. *Dryopteris simulata* is within easy access, and *Schizaea* could be reached by a day's trip. The Catskill and the Lake George region offer the chance of finding *Polystichum Braunii*, as Mr. Burnham tells on another page. Let the editor hear about any other locality which ought to be considered, but let him particularly have the names of those who wish to be considered as probable attendants at such a field trip, with a statement as to preference as to locality and date best suited.

Incidentally cannot members in other parts of the country arrange for similar trips in their territory? The pages of the JOURNAL are open for preliminary notices of such meetings. There is no better way to learn about ferns than to get with other people interested in them.

collection contained several European species. Each contribution contained some very desirable specimens.

There is a growing tendency manifested in many places to cultivate the native ferns as well as collect them. This is as it should be. It preserves the native species, affords an opportunity to study critical forms, and allows others the privilege of enjoying their beauty.

During the year four persons have availed themselves of the opportunity to borrow specimens from the Society Herbarium for comparison and study. The Herbarium contains some fine material, and members should bear in mind that they may borrow it merely by paying the postage.

L. S. HOPKINS,
Curator.

KENT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
KENT, OHIO.

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Names to be added to the list of members: Mrs. A. E. Marsh, The Rectory, Blair, Neb.; Wilhelm Nikolaus Suksdorf, Bingen, Washington; Leston A. Wheeler, Townshend, Vt.

In addition to another installment of Prof. Frye's fern flora of Washington, the next number of the JOURNAL will contain among other things a study of the ferns of a section of Maine, a fern flora of South Carolina, a list of California ferns collected in a small area, a description of the habitat requirements of *Ophioglossum Engelmanni*, besides a number of short notes. The items listed will probably more than fill the space of an ordinary number. The only reason why the JOURNAL will not have more articles will be the necessity of keeping within our income, and limiting each number to no more than 32 pages.